

DISSERTATIO ASTRONOMICA

DE

METHODIS QUIBUSDAM TRIGONOMETRICIS, INVENIENDI ANOMALIAM PLANETARUM VERAM,  
DATA ANOMALIA EORUM  
MEDIA;

QUAM

Cons. Ampl. Fac. Phil. Aboëns.

Publicæ censuræ submitunt

MAGNUS ALOPÆUS,

PHILOS. MAG.

EST

GUSTAVUS STRENG,

NYLANDUS.

In Aud. Maj. die 31 Maji 1797.

Horis a. m. Solitis.

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ABOÆ, TYPIS FRENCKELLIANIS.

IN SACRAM REGIAM MAJESTATEM .  
SPECTATÆ FIDEI VIRO,

*Diœceseos Borgoënsis Archi-Præposito, Ecclesiarum quæ  
in Borgo, Askola, Borgnâs & Pukkila Deo colliguntur,  
Pastori,*

MAXIME REVERENDO ATQUE AMPLISSIMO  
DOMINO

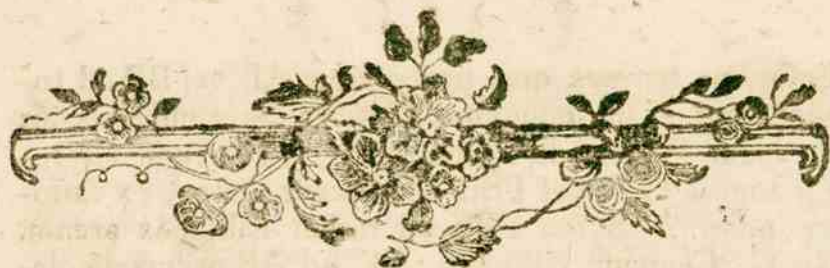
*Mag. MAGNO JACOBO*  
*A L O P A E O,*

*Patri Indulgentissimo,*

**P**agellas hasce submitte offert

*Patris Optimi*

*Alius obsequentissimus*  
*MAGNUS ALOPAEUS.*



# §. I.

**V**eram orbitalium Planetarum figuram nemo ante KEPLERUM notam sibi habuit. Ille primus demonstravit, Planetas motu suo Ellipses describere circa Solem, in uno focorum quiescentem, & ita quidem illas describere, ut areae, quas verrunt radii vectores a Sole ad Planetam ducti, semper sint temporibus proportionales. Emendanda igitur erat methodus, qua antiqui Astronomi, Planetas in circulis ferri credentes, Planetarum loca pro quovis tempore determinare conabantur. Sit S, focus Ellipseos APB, a Sole occupatus; alter focus F; A, Aphelium, seu locus ubi maxima est Planetæ a Sole distantia; B Perihelium, ubi distantia a Sole est minima; P locus Planetæ in orbita verus ad tempus datum; erit area APS seu BPS, prout vel Aphelium vel Perihelium pro origine Anomaliarum habetur (\*) ad totam Ellipsin,

A

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(\*) Et vulgo quidem Anomalix ab Aphelio supputantur; DE LA HIRE vero, NEWTON & DE LA CAILLE illas etiam a Perihelio

Ellipsin, ut tempus quo percurritur AP vel BP ad totum tempus Periodicum. Ut ergo determinari possit P, locus Planetæ in orbita verus, invenienda est ratio anguli PSA vel PSB ad quatuor rectos, ex ratione areæ APS seu BPS ad totam Ellipseos aream. Sit C, Centrum Ellipseos, CE, ad AB perpendicularis = semiaxi majori; CD semiaxis minor; & descripto super Diametrum AB semicirculo AEB, demittatur a P, PM ad AB perpendicularis, quæ producta circulo occurrat in N. Ob PM: MN = CD: CE est area APS ad totam Ellipsin, ut area ANS ad aream circuli totam; quare etiam, facto ACX = ANS, sector ACX ad totum circulum eandem habet rationem quam habet tempus quo percurritur AP ad totum tempus Periodicum. Sed arcus AX est ad totam circuli peripheriam, ut sector ACX ad totum circulum; unde etiam arcus AX seu angulus ACX tempori erit proportionalis. Hic angulus ACX seu arcus AX vocatur *anomaliam mediam*; angulus ACN seu arcus AN *anomaliam circuli excentrici*, & angulus ASP *anomaliam veram*. Brevitatis causa in seqq. ubique designabimus anomaliam mediam littera  $z$ , anomaliam excentrici littera  $x$ , & anomaliam veram littera  $v$ . R exprimet numerum scrupulorum secundorum quos conti-

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lio calculare docuerunt; quorum tamen methodos, ob faciliorem cum aliis comparisonem, in seqq. ita dabimus, ut etiam illæ ad Aphelium reducantur.



continet arcus circuli radio æqualis, seu  $R = 206264''$ .  
 Erit etiam semiaxis Ellipseos major  $AC = BC = EC = SD = 1$ ; & excentricitas  $CS = CF$  vocabitur  $e$ , atque  $CD = \sqrt{1 - e^2}$  vocabitur  $b$ . Ex datis igitur  $e$ ,  $z$  quæritur  $v$ ; & hocce Problema illud est, quod *Problema KEPLERI* vocatur; cujus solutiones quasdam Trigonometricas, quantum vires permiserint juveniles, examinare nobis proposuimus.

## §. II.

In antecessum vero ostendendum est, quomodo ex data anomalia excentrici  $= x$ , inveniantur anomalia media  $= z$  & anomalia vera  $= v$ . Quoniam est sector  $ACX =$  areæ  $ANS$ , erit sector  $NCX =$  Triangulo  $NCS$ , & ducto  $ST$  ad  $CN$  perpendiculari,  $NX = z - x = ST = e \sin x$ ; unde  $z = x + e \sin x$ . Quoniam vero  $z$  &  $x$  in gradibus, minutis & secundis vulgo exprimuntur, convertendum est factum  $e \sin x$  in easdem circuli partes, inferendo: ut 1 ad  $R$  ita  $e \sin x$  ad arcum circuli facto  $e \sin x$  æqualem. Cfr. DE LA HIRE *Tractatum de motu Planetarum*, imprimis vero *Lunæ*, *Actis Acad. Paris.* pro A:o 1710 insertum, & *Astronomie* par JÉRÔME LE FRANCAIS (LA LANDE) 3:e Edition, T. II. p. 24 Relationem vero inter  $x$  &  $v$  ut exprimat DE LA HIRE l. c. quærit primum  $PM$  ex analogia  $1 : b = \sin x : PM = b \sin x$ . Ob  $CM = \cos x$ , erit  $SM = e + \cos x$ ; unde facta analogia  $SM : MP = r : tg \angle PSM$ , seu  $e + \cos x :$

$b \sin x = 1 : tgv$ , habetur sequens formula ad inven-  
endam  $v$   $tgv = \frac{b \sin x}{e + \cos x}$ .

CASSINI vero in Tractatu suo *de prima Planetarum aequatione secundum hypothesein KEPLERI*, qui in Actis Acad. Paris. pro A:o 1719 reperitur, quærit primum angulum ASN ex analogia  $NC + CS : NC - CS = tg \frac{CSN + CNS}{2} : tg \frac{CSN - CNS}{2}$  seu  $1 + e : 1 - e = tg \frac{1}{2} x : tg$  arcus addendi ad  $\frac{1}{2} x$  ut habeatur ASN; quo dato, innotescunt tres termini in analogia  $(NM : PM =) EC : DC = tg \text{ ASN} : tg \text{ ASP}$  seu  $1 : b = tg \text{ ASN} : tgv$ ; unde quartus etiam invenitur.

DE LA LANDE l. c. p. 23 aliam dedit formulam, eamque faciliorem, qua invenitur eadem  $v$ . Est  
 $tg \frac{1}{2} v : tg \frac{1}{2} x = \frac{PM}{SP + SM} : \frac{NM}{CN + CM}$  vel  $= \frac{CD}{SP + SM} :$

$\frac{CE}{CN + CM}$  ob  $PM : NM = CD : CE$ . Sit  $CM = \zeta$ ,  
 $SP = 1 + \zeta$ ;  $PF = 1 - \zeta$ ; erit  $PM^2 = 1 - \zeta^2 - \zeta \cdot e^2 = 1 + \zeta^2 - \zeta + e^2$ ; unde habetur  $\zeta = e \zeta$  &  
 $SP = 1 + e \zeta$  &  $SP + SM = 1 + \zeta \cdot 1 + e$ ; quare

etiam  $tg \frac{1}{2} v : tg \frac{1}{2} x = \frac{b}{(1 + \zeta)(1 + e)} : \frac{1}{1 + \zeta} = b :$   
 $1 + e = \sqrt{1 - e} : \sqrt{1 + e}$ , &  $tg \frac{1}{2} v = \frac{\sqrt{1 - e} \cdot tg \frac{1}{2} x}{\sqrt{1 + e}}$

(seu

(seu si anomalias a Perihelio calculare mavis,  $tg \frac{1}{2} v = \frac{\sqrt{1+e} \cdot tg \frac{1}{2} x}{\sqrt{1-e}}$  ut DE LA CAILLE in *Lectionibus Astronomiæ* demonstrat. Cfr. *Append. ad Lect. Elem. clarissimi viri DE LA CAILLE*, Viennæ, Pragæ & Tergesti 1762, p. 17.

Exempli causa calculavimus pro Mercurio, cujus excentricitas = 0.20563, anomaliam veram, data anomalia excentrici =  $95^{\circ}$ .

$$\text{Log. } e = \overline{1}.3130865$$

$$\text{Log. } \sin x = \overline{1}.9983442$$

$$\text{Log. } R = 5.3144251$$

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$$\text{Log. } z \cdot x = 4.6258558$$

$$z \cdot x = 42252''8 = 11^{\circ} 44' 12''8; z = 106^{\circ} 44' 12''8.$$

Ad inveniendam  $v$  ex formula D:ni DE LA HIRE  $tg v = \frac{b \sin x}{e + \cos x}$ , habetur  $\cos x = -0.087156$ , &  $e + \cos x = 0.118474$ .

$$\text{Log. } b \sin x = \overline{1}.9889626$$

$$\text{Log. } (e + \cos x) = \overline{1}.0736230$$

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$$\text{Log. } tg v = 0.9153396$$

$$v = 83^{\circ} 4' 16''2$$

Secundum CASSINI eadem  $v$  sequenti modo erit  
invenienda.

$$\text{Log. } \overline{1-e} = \overline{1}. 9600228$$

$$\text{Log. } \text{tg } \frac{1}{2} x = 0. 0379475$$

$$\overline{1}. 9379703$$

$$\text{Log } \overline{1+e} = 0. 0812140$$

$$\text{Log. } \text{tg } 35^{\circ} 43' 4'' 2 = \overline{1}. 8567863$$

$$\text{ASN} = 83^{\circ} 13' 4'' 2$$

$$\text{Log. } \text{tg } \text{ASN} = 0. 9247192$$

$$\text{Log. } b = \overline{1}. 9906184$$

$$\text{Log. } \text{tg } v = 0. 9153376$$

$$v = 83^{\circ} 4' 16'' 2$$

Commodissime vero invenitur  $v$  ex formula D:ni

$$\text{DE LA LANDE } \text{tg } \frac{1}{2} v = \frac{\sqrt{1-e} \text{tg } \frac{1}{2} x}{\sqrt{1+e}}.$$

$$\text{Log. } \sqrt{\frac{1-e}{1+e}} = \overline{1}. 9094044$$

$$\text{Log. } \text{tg } \frac{1}{2} x = 0. 0379475$$

$$\text{Log. } \text{tg } \frac{1}{2} v = \overline{1}. 9473519$$

$$\frac{1}{2} v = 41^{\circ} 32' 8'' 1; v = 83^{\circ} 4' 16'' 2$$

Pro Marte, data  $e = 0.093088$ , &  $x = 32^{\circ} 56' 27'' 6$   
invenitur  $z = 35^{\circ} 50' 28'' 5$ , &  $v = 30^{\circ} 8' 40'' 2$





## §. III.

Difficilius vero est invenire  $x$  ex datis  $e$  &  $z$ . Ipse KEPLER nullam hujus Problematis directam solutionem invenit, neque inveniri posse existimavit. Quare in *Epit. Astron. Copernic.* p. 695 (citante Editore *Astronomiæ* D:ni DAV. GREGORII, Genevæ 1726, in Præf. LVIII. nam nobis non contigit, ipsum KEPLERI librum inspicere) dicit: "Hic via directa nulla est, sed adhibenda est ei qui hoc sine tabulis vult computare, regula Positionum: ponendo scil. anomaliam Excentri tantam vel tantam, eique sic sumtæ comparando suam Anomaliam mediam. Nam si ea tanta prodit, quanta proposita fuit, bene erat posita anomalia excentri; at si non tanta prodit, ex eo quod prodit emendanda erit positio laborque repetendus." Quoniam vero talem calculum admodum prolixum & operosum fieri animadvertit, pro singulis Planetis primariis calculavit correspondentes anomalias veras mediasque pro quovis gradu anomalix excentrici; quas, una cum distantia Planetæ a Sole, *Tabulis suis Rudolphinis* inseruit. Quo facto, anomaliam veram, anomalix mediæ correspondentem, vel in Tabulis statim inveniebat, vel facile inde eruebat.

## §. IV.

Quo vero prolixos illos calculos, quos ad solvendum hocce Problema in hypothesi de areis temporii proportionalibus necesarios judicavit, evitaret

ret SETH WARD<sup>(\*)</sup> aliam adoptavit hypothesin, fingendo, motum Planetarum ex altero Ellipseos foco spectatum esse æquabilem; adeo ut angulus AFP eandem semper habeat rationem ad quatuor rectos, quam habet tempus quo percurritur AP ad totum tempus periodicum. Hanc hypothesin ipse KEPLER jam antea examinavit, & illam imprimis pro  $\gamma$  &  $\sigma$  valde mancā deprehendit. Posito AFP =  $z$ , producat<sup>r</sup> FP ad Q donec fiat QP = PS, erit QF = axi Ellipseos majori; & facta analogia FQ  $\dagger$  FS: FQ-FS =  $tg \frac{FSQ \dagger FQS}{2} : tg \frac{FSQ - FQS}{2}$ , erit ob

$$\frac{FQ \dagger FS}{2} = 1 \dagger e, \quad \frac{FQ - FS}{2} = 1 - e, \quad \frac{FSQ \dagger FQS}{2} = \frac{1}{2} z \text{ \& }$$

$$FSQ - PQS, \quad \frac{1}{2} v 1 \dagger e : 1 - e = tg \frac{1}{2} z : tg \frac{1}{2} v =$$

$$\frac{1 - e \, tg \frac{1}{2} z}{1 \dagger e}.$$

Hæc hypothesis, quæ *hypothesis Elliptica simplex* audit, explicata fuit a SETH WARD in *Astronomia Geometrica*, A:o 1656 edita; unde etiam *hypothesis WARDI* nominatur. <sup>(\*\*)</sup>

Quo

(\*) Cfr. GREGORII *Astron. Elem.* L. III. Prop. 5. Schol. & prop. 6. KEILL *Introd. ad veram astron.* Lect. XXV p. 440 sqq. & DE LA LANDE l. c. p. 34 sq.

(\*\*) DE LA LANDE l. c. p. 34. "Les Anglois ont donné à l'hypothese elliptique simple le nom d'*hypothese de Ward*: c'est le nom que lui donnent Keill & M, le

Quo vero accuratior evaderet hæc methodus, sequentem dedit BOULLIAUD (\*) correctionem. Posito  $AFP = z$ , erit Planeta in Y, puncto, ubi Ellipsi occurrit recta FN, ducta a foco F ad N, ubi circulus, Diametro AB descriptus, secatur a linea MN ad AB per P perpendiculari; adeoque angulus  $ASY = v$ . Est jam  $MP : MN = CD : CE = tg \text{ MFP} : tg \text{ MFN}$ , seu  $b : 1 = tg z : tg \text{ AFY}$ ; & facto  $YG = YS$ , erit  $\frac{FG+FS}{2} = tg \frac{1}{2} \text{ AFY} : tg \frac{1}{2} \text{ ASY}$  h. e.  $1 + e : 1 - e = tg \frac{1}{2} \text{ AFY} : tg \frac{1}{2} v = \frac{1+e \text{ tg } \frac{1}{2} \text{ AFY}}{1-e}$ .

### §. V.

NEWTON in libro *Principiorum* 1.10, Prop. 31,  
hocce Problema solvit ope Trochoidis; quæ curva  
B commu-

Monnier - - quoique Mercator & Ward lui-même aient cité Boulliaud, comme le premier auteur dans cette matière".

(\*) Ita KEILL l. c. p. 442 sq. & GREGORIUS l. c. prop. VII p. 524. DE LA LANDE vero illam tribuit D:no ROBERT ANDERSSON dicens l. c. "Cette hypothese (hypoth. ellipt. simple) a été employée par Street dans ses tables carolines, mais avec une correction que Keill attribue à Boulliaud, par erreur; il paroît que Street la tenoit de Robert Andersson".



communiter Cyclois vocatur; ob difficilem vero hujus curvæ descriptionem, l. c. in Scholio duas tradit methodos approximandi.

Invento vel conjectura vel rudi constructione angulo quodam  $x^I$ , anomalix excentrici propemodum æquali, quærat<sup>r</sup> 1:0  $u = \frac{z \cdot x^I \cdot \text{Refin} x^I}{1 + e \text{Cos} x^I}$ ; &  $x^{II} = x^I + u$   
 2:0  $u' = \frac{z \cdot x^{II} \cdot \text{Refin} x^{II}}{1 + e \text{Cos} x^{II}}$ ;  $x^{III} = x^{II} + u'$  seu  
 $x^{III} = x^I + u + u'$   
 3:0  $u'' = \frac{z \cdot x^{III} \cdot \text{Refin} x^{III}}{1 + e \text{Cos} x^{III}}$ ;  $x^{IV} = x^{III} + u'' = x^I + u + u' + u''$   
 4:0  $u''' = \&c.$

Est jam  $x - x^I > x^I - x^{II} > x^{II} - x^{III} > x^{III} - x^{IV} > \&c.$  seu accedunt anguli  $x^I$ ,  $x^{II}$ ,  $x^{III}$ ,  $x^{IV}$  &c magis magisque ad æqualitatem cum  $x$ .

Eandem hanc methodum sequenti analysi invenit KLINGENSTJERNA in *Disertatione de methodo Geometrica determinandi Orbitas Planetarum*, Upsaliæ A:o 1749 ventilata. Sit  $x = x^I + u$ , erit  $\sin x = \sin x^I \text{Cos} u + \sin u \text{Cos} x^I$ . Cum vero  $u$  sit parvus, parum omnino differt a suo sinu: quare  $\sin u = u$ , &  $\text{Cos} u = 1$ ; unde  $\sin x = \sin x^I + u \text{Cos} x^I$ , adeoque  $z = x + e \sin x = x^I + u + e \sin x^I + eu \text{Cos} x^I$ , &  $u = \frac{z \cdot x^I \cdot e \sin x^I}{1 + e \text{Cos} x^I}$  seu quia in scrupulis secundis exprimi debet, =

Z - X



$\frac{x \cdot x^I \cdot e R \sin x^I}{1 + e C_0/x^I}$ . Posito iterum  $x^I + u = x^{II}$  in formula loco  $x'$  habetur  $u' = \frac{x \cdot x^{II} \cdot e R \sin x^{II}}{1 + e C_0/x^{II}}$  &  $u^{II} = \&c.$

Convergit hæc series  $x = x^I + u + u' + u^{II} + \dots$  celerrime, adeo ut vix unquam opus sit, calculum ultra secundum vel tertium terminum extendere.

Huic solutioni alteram subjungit NEWTON, quam usibus Astronomicis accommodatiorem pronunciat. Sit D differentia inter semiaxem minorem & semilatus rectum, adeoque  $= b. \overline{1-b}$ . Inveniatnr angulus, Y, cujus sinus sit ad radium, ut rectangulum sub D & semisumma axium ad quadratum axis majoris, seu  $\sin Y = \frac{b. 1-b. 1+b}{4}$ ; & inveniatnr etiam Z, cujus Sinus sit ad radium ut duplum rectangulum sub umbilicorum distantia & D ad triplum quadratum semiaxis majoris; seu  $\sin Z = \frac{4eb. \overline{1-b}}{3}$ . Quæratnr dein-

de V, (quem primam medii motus æquationem vocat) qui sit ad Y (æquationem maximam primam) ut Sinus dupli anguli  $z$  ad radium, seu  $V = Y \sin 2z$ ; & X (æquatio secunda) qui sit ad Z (æquationem maximam Secundam, ut cubus sinus anomalie medie  $z$  ad cubum radii, seu  $X = Z \sin^3 z$ . Capiatur angulus AFY  $= z + X + V$ , & datur  $v$ , ex analogia  $1 + e : 1 - e :: \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2} \text{AFY} : \operatorname{tg} \frac{1}{2} v$ .

Hanc solutionem fuse, pro more suo, explicarunt D:ni LE SEUR & JACQUIER in notis ad *Principiorum* librum I. c. Potest etiam illa haberi tamquam correctio quædam hypotheseos WARDI.

## §. VI.

CASSINI in Tractatu jam laudato sequentem dedit hujus problematis solutionem. Junctis S, X, ductaque XO ad CN parallela, erit OS = differentiæ inter arcum NX ejusque sinum TO. Ubi ille arcus seu angulus NCX parvus est, differentia inter illam ejusque sinum negligi prorsus potest; suntque tum NC & SX ad sensum parallelæ, & NCX = CXS. Cum etiam sit in triangulo CXS, CX ÷ CS: CX-CS = tg  $\frac{CXS+CSX}{2}$  : tg  $\frac{CSX-CXS}{2}$  vel  $1 \div e : 1-e = tg \frac{1}{2} z$  : tgy seu tg arcus auferendi ab  $\frac{1}{2} z$  ut habeatur CXS, habetur tgy =  $\frac{1-e}{1+e} tg \frac{1}{2} z$  & CXS = NCX = z-x =  $\frac{1}{2} z - y$ , unde x =  $\frac{1}{2} z \div y$ . Si vero CXS gradum & dimidium superat, quæratnr latus SX ex analogia Sin ( $\frac{1}{2} z - y$ ): Sinz = e: SX =  $\frac{efinz}{\sin(\frac{1}{2} z - y)}$ . Deinde inveniatur SO, differentia inter arcum NX = a seu CXS ei fere æqualem, ejusque Sinum; quem in finem Tabulam I. c. construxit CASSINI, exhibentem differentiam inter arcum ejusque Sinum a 0° ad 13°; quæ vero differentia sine ista Tabula facile computa-

ri potest. Quum scilicet sit  $\text{Sin} \alpha = a - \frac{a^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{a^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} - \frac{a^7}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} + \dots$  habetur  $a - \text{Sin} \alpha = \text{SO} = a - \left( \frac{a^3}{2 \cdot 3} - \frac{a^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \frac{a^7}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} - \&c. \right)$  quamobrem si non sit  $a > 13^\circ$  erit sine errore  $0''5$  semper  $\text{SO} = \frac{a^3}{6}$ , vel in scrupulis secundis,  $\text{SO} = \frac{a^3}{6R^2}$ . Facta deinde analogia  $\frac{e \sin x}{\text{Sin}(\frac{1}{2}z - y)} : \text{SO} = 1 : \sin \text{SXO}$ , seu cum angulus SXO parvus sit, adeoque a suo sinu parum differat,  $= 1 : \text{SXO}$ , habetur  $\text{SXO} = u = \frac{\text{SO} \text{Sin}(\frac{1}{2}z - y)}{e \sin z}$  adeoque quoniam  $\text{NCX} = z - x = \text{CXO} = \frac{1}{2}z - y \cdot u$ ,  $x = \frac{1}{2}z + y + u$ .

## §. VII.

In *Lectionibus Astronomiæ* docet etiam DE LA CAILLE, quomodo inveniatur  $x$ , datis  $e$  &  $z$  (\*). Est  $1 + e : 1 - e = \text{tg} \frac{1}{2}z : \text{tg} y$ ; quo arcu addito ad  $\frac{1}{2}z$ , habetur  $x'$  seu anomalia excentrici primo ap-  

B 3 pro-

(\*) In editione *Lectionum* ejus Astron. Viennæ, Pragæ & Terg. A:o 1757 impressa, p. 69 sqq. quam nos sumus secuti, habetur Aphelium pro origine Anomaliarum. In Appendice vero ad has Lectiones ibid. A:o 1762 edita, p. 13 sqq. Anomaliæ a Perihelio supputantur.



proximata. Cum vero sit  $z = x + e \sin x$ .  $R$ , posito  $\sin(\frac{1}{2} z + y)$  loco  $\sin x$ , habetur  $z = x + e R \sin(\frac{1}{2} z + y)$  &  $x''$  seu anomalia excentrici secundo approximata  $= z - e R \sin(\frac{1}{2} z + y)$ . Eodem modo erit  $x''' = x$  tertio approximatae  $= z - e R \sin x''$  & sic calculus extendi debet, donec eadem  $x$  bis inveniatur. Ultra tertiam approximationem raro opus est progredi.

### §. VIII.

Omnes hae methodi anomalias veras eliciendi, sunt tantum approximationes; quo vero quodammodo judicari possit, quanam earum sit maxime exacta, anomalias veras pro Marte & Mercurio calculavimus, ita ut exemplo usi simus ei inverso quo p. 5 sq. utebamur. Datam nempe supposuimus anomalias medias Mercurii  $= 106^\circ 44' 12'' 8$ , & Martis  $= 35^\circ 50' 28'' 5$ ,

In hypothese WARDI habetur  $v$  pro  $\varphi$ ,

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{addendo } \text{Log. } \text{tg } \frac{1}{2} z & = & 0.1287071 \\ \text{ad } \text{Log. } (1 + e) & = & 1.9000228 \\ \hline \text{\& ex eorum summa} & = & 0.0287299 \\ \text{subtrahendo } \text{Log. } (1 + e) & = & 0.0812140 \\ \hline \text{quod enim restat} & = & 1.9475159 \end{array}$$

est  $\log \text{tg } \frac{1}{2} v$ ; unde  $\frac{1}{2} v = 41^\circ 32' 46'' 7$  &  $v = 83^\circ 5' 33'' 4$ . Error  $= 1' 17'' 2$ .

Eodem modo invenitur  $v$  pro  $\delta$  in nostro exemplo  $= 30^\circ 2' 18'' 5$ , & error  $= 6' 21'' 7$ . Elegans sane



fane & facilis esſet hæc ſolutio, ſi verum fuiſſet quod ſuppoſuit SETH WARD, ita moveri Planetas, ut ſemper æqualibus temporibus æquales circa alterum focum anguli deſcriberentur. Cum Planetæ circa Quadraturas ſunt, locus eorum ſecundum hanc hypotheſin inventus a vero loco non adeo multum differt; quando vero a Quadraturis ſunt remotiores, major erit error, ut pro  $\odot$  in noſtro exemplo; & maximus erit dum Planetæ circa oſtantes verſantur.

Neque exacte invenitur  $v$ , adhibita memorata illa correptione, quæ interdum a vero multo magis aberrat quam ipſa hypotheſis WARDI.

$$\text{Pro } \varphi \text{ Log-}tgz = 0.5218431$$

$$\text{Log. } b = 1.9906184$$

$$\text{unde AFY} = 106^{\circ} 23' 55'' 1 \text{ \& } \frac{1}{2} \text{ AFY} = 53^{\circ} 11' 57'' 5$$

$$\text{Log } tg \frac{1}{2} \text{ AFY} = 0.1260319$$

$$\text{Log. } 1-e = 1.9000228$$

$$0.0260547$$

$$\text{Log. } 1+e = 0.0812140$$

$$\text{Log. } tg \frac{1}{2} v = 1.9448407$$

$$\frac{1}{2} v = 41^{\circ} 22' 16'' 3, v = 82^{\circ} 44' 32'' 6, \text{ adeoque error} = 19' 43'' 6.$$

$$\text{In exemplo pro } \odot \text{ habetur } v = 30^{\circ} 8' 22'' 8 \text{ \& error tantum} = 17' 4.$$

Per

Per seriem vero NEWTONI  $x = x' + u + u' + u'' +$   
&c invenitur  $x$ , adeoque etiam  $v$  satis exacte.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Sit pro } x' = 90^\circ & \text{Log } R = 5.3144251 \\ z \cdot x' = 16^\circ 44' 12'' 8 & \text{Log. } e = 1.3130865 \\ e R \sin x' 11^\circ 46' 54'' 2 & \text{Log } \sin x' = 0.0000000 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} & \text{Log. } e R \sin x' = 4.6275116 \\ z \cdot x' \cdot e R \sin x' = u = 4^\circ 57' 18'' 6 \end{array}$$

$$x'' = x + u = 94^\circ 57' 18'' 6$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} z \cdot x'' = 11^\circ 46' 54'' 2 & \text{Log } \sin x'' = 1.9983738 \\ & \text{Log } R = 5.3144251 \\ & \text{Log. } e = 1.3130865 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} & \text{Log } e R \sin x'' = 4.6258854 \\ e R \sin x'' = 11^\circ 44' 15'' 7 \end{array}$$

$$z \cdot x'' = e R \sin x'' = 2' 38'' 5 = 158'' 5$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} e \cos x'' = -0.017761. & L. 158'' 5 = 2.2000293 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} 1 + e \cos x'' = 0.982239 & L. (1 + e \cos x'') = 1.9922171 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Log. } u' = 2.2078122$$

$$u'' = 2' 41'' 4$$

$$x''' = x'' + u' = 95^\circ; \text{ unde } v = 83^\circ 4' 16'' 2 \text{ (p. 6.)}$$

Est hic error pro  $x' = 5^\circ$ ; pro  $x'' = 2' 41'' 4$ ; pro  $x'''$  vero nullus usque ad scrupulos secundos.

Pro  $\sigma$ , positis  $x' = 30^\circ$  &  $z = 35^\circ 50' 28'' 5$ ; habetur  $z - x' = 5^\circ 50' 28'' 5$ ;

$$e R \sin x' = 2^\circ 40' 0'' 3; z \cdot x' \cdot e R \sin x' = 3^\circ 10' 28'' 2;$$

$$1 + e \cos x' = 1.080616;$$

$$u = 2^\circ 56' 15'' 6$$

$$x' = 32^\circ 56' 15'' 6;$$

$$u' = 12'';$$

$$x'' =$$

$x''' = x'' + u' = 32^\circ 56' 27'' 6$ ; unde  $v = 30^\circ 8' 40'' 2$ .  
 Error pro  $x'$  est  $= 2^\circ 56' 27'' 6$ ; pro  $x'' = 12''$ ;  $x'''$   
 est usque ad minuta Secunda exacta

Altera illa methodus NEWTONI facilior quidem  
 est quam hæc jam laudata, cum necesse non sit, an-  
 gulos  $T$  &  $Z$  nisi semel pro quovis Planeta calculare;  
 multum vero abest, ut sit tam accurata.

$$\text{Pro } z \text{ erit } \log b = \overline{1}.9906184$$

$$\text{Log. } \overline{1-b} = \overline{2}.3298045$$

$$\text{Log. } 1+b = 0.2963646$$

$$\hline \overline{2}.6167875$$

$$\text{Log } 4 = 0.6020600$$

$$P = 35' 34''$$

$$\text{Log } \sin P = \overline{2}.0147275$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Log. } \frac{a}{3} = 0.1249388 \\ \text{Log. } e = \overline{1}.13130865 \\ \text{Log. } b = \overline{1}.9906184 \\ \text{Log. } \overline{1-b} = \overline{2}.3298045 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\hline \overline{1}.13130865$$

$$\hline \overline{1}.9906184$$

$$\hline \overline{2}.3298045$$

$$Z = 19' 43''$$

$$\text{Log. } \sin Z = \overline{3}.7584482.$$

$$\text{Log. } P. = \overline{3}.3291944$$

$$\text{Log} - \sin 2 z = \overline{1}.7415890$$

$$\text{Log. } V = 3.0707834$$

$$V = - 19' 37''$$

$$\text{Log. } Z = 3.0729847$$

$$\text{Log. } \sin^3 z = \overline{1}.9436030$$

$$\text{Log. } X = 3.0165877$$

C

X =

$$X = 17^{\circ} 19''$$

$$\frac{z + X + V}{2} = 53^{\circ} 20' 57'' 4; \text{ cujus } tg \log = 0.1284037$$

$$\text{Log. } \overline{1 - e} = \overline{1.9000228}$$

$$0.0284265$$

$$\text{Log. } \overline{1 + e} = 0.0812140$$

$$\text{Log } tg \frac{1}{2} v = \overline{1.9472125}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} v = 41^{\circ} 31' 35''$$

$$v = 83^{\circ} 3' 10''; \text{ error} = 1' 6'' 2$$

Pro  $\odot$  erit  $P = 7' 25'' 7$ ;  $Z = 1' 53''$  & in nostro exemplo  $V = 7' 3'' 1$ ;  $X = 18''$ ;  $\frac{z + X + V}{2} = 17^{\circ} 58' 54'' 8$  &  $v = 30^{\circ} 8' 35'' 2$ ; error  $5''$ .

Secundum CASSINI calculus sic erit instituendus. Pro  $\S$  inveniatur  $y = 41^{\circ} 32' 46'' 7$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} z - y = a = 11^{\circ} 49' 19'' 7 = 42559'' 7$

$$\text{Log } a^3 = 13.8869955$$

$$\text{Log } 6 R^2 = 11.4070014$$

$$\text{Log. } \frac{a^3}{6 R^2} = 2.4799941$$

$$\text{Log. } \sin a = \overline{1.3114873}$$

$$1.7914814$$

$$\text{Log. } e \sin z = \overline{1.2942878}$$

$$\text{Log. } u = 2.4971936$$

$$u =$$



$u = 5^{\circ} 14'' 1$ ;  $x = \frac{1}{2} z + y + u = 95^{\circ} 0' 7'' 2$ ;  $v = 83^{\circ} 4' 23'' 4$ ; error  $= 7'' 2$ . Pro  $\sigma$  erit  $y = 15^{\circ} 1' 9'' 2$ ;  $\frac{1}{2} z + y = 2^{\circ} 54' 5''$ ;  $\frac{a^3}{6R^2} = 4'' 4$ ,  $u = 4'' 1$  &  $x = 32^{\circ} 56' 27' 5$ ; adeoque error pro  $x = 0'' 1$ .

Optimum forsan erit adhibere solutionem D:ni DE LA CAILLE, quæ facilis est & simul exacta.

Pro  $\xi$  erit  $y = 41^{\circ} 32' 46'' 7$ ;  $\frac{1}{2} z + y = 94^{\circ} 54' 53'' 1$ .

$$\text{Log. Sin } (\frac{1}{2} z + y) = \overline{1}. 9984002$$

$$\text{Log. } e = \overline{1}. 3130865$$

$$\text{Log. } R = \underline{5}. 3144251$$

$$\text{Log. } e R \text{ Sin } (\frac{1}{2} z + y) = 4. 6259118$$

$$e R \text{ Sin } (\frac{1}{2} z + y) = 11^{\circ} 44' 18'' 2$$

$$z - e R \text{ Sin } (\frac{1}{2} z + y) = 94^{\circ} 59' 54'' 6 \text{ cujus Sin log. } \overline{1}. 9983452$$

$$\text{Log. } e = \overline{1}. 3130865$$

$$\text{Log. } R = \underline{5}. 3144251$$

$$\text{Log. } 11^{\circ} 44' 12'' 8 = 4. 6258568$$

$$z - 11^{\circ} 44' 12'' 8 = x = 95^{\circ}; v = 83^{\circ} 4' 16'' 2.$$

Pro prima approximatione error in nostro exemplo  $= 5' 6'' 9$ ; pro secunda  $= 5'' 4$ , pro tertia  $= 0'' 0$ .

$$\text{Pro } \sigma \text{ erit } \frac{1}{2} z + y = 32^{\circ} 56' 23'' 4; e R \text{ Sin } (\frac{1}{2} z + y) =$$

$$2^{\circ} 54' 0'' 5; z - e R \text{ Sin } (\frac{1}{2} z + y) = 32^{\circ} 56' 28''; e R \text{ Sin } x =$$

$$2^{\circ} 54' 0'' 9; x = 32^{\circ} 56' 27'' 6; v = 30^{\circ} 8' 40'' 2.$$

$$\text{Error in prima approximatione} = 4'' 2; \text{ in secunda} =$$

$$0'' 4 \text{ in tertia} = 0'' 0.$$

